First Annual Smoke Management Meeting

14-15 March 2005
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
And
Interagency Smoke Management Program

Why Changes to the Program

- Regional Haze Rule
- Article 15
 - WRAP Policies
- State Implementation Plan

Regional Haze Rule

- Protect visibility in Federal Class I Areas from manmade air pollution
- How
 - Assure reasonable progress, BART, adopt and implement long-term strategies, assess potential visibility impacts from new sources, visibility monitoring in Class I areas
- Regional Planning Organizations
 - WRAP: www.wrapair.org

Regional Haze Rule

- Section 309: Fire Programs
 - Smoke programs must include
 - Actions to minimize emissions
 - Evaluation of smoke dispersion
 - Alternatives to fire
 - Public notification
 - Air quality monitoring
 - Surveillance and enforcement
 - Program evaluation

Regional Haze Rule

- Section 309: Fire Programs
 - Statewide emissions tracking
 - VOC, NOx, elemental and organic carbon and fine particle emissions
 - Removal of administrative barriers to the use of alternatives to burning
 - Enhance SMP
 - Consider visibility effects
 - Annual Emission Goals

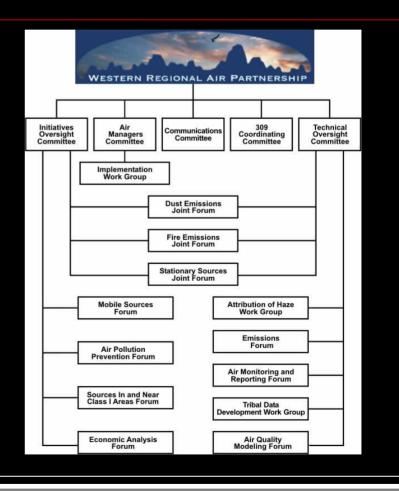
Article 15

- Fire Emissions Work Group (FEWG)
 - Chair Kirk Rowdabaugh, Dir Fire Management
 - Stakeholders: Private Sector, Ag, Federal Land Mangers, Tribes, and Academics
 - Focus of the FEWG Develop a ESMP
 - Approach: Revise the current Rules

Article 15

WRAP

- Fire Emissions Joint Forum
 - Categorizing Fire Emissions (11/15/01)
 - Enhanced Smoke Management Programs (01/07/03)
 - Annual Emission Goals (04/02/03)
 - Fire Tracking Systems (04/02/03)



WRAP: CFE Policy

- Fire Categorization
 - Wildland: Natural
 - Prescribed fire and WFU:
 - Natural: Maintenance (FRCCs 1)
 - Anthropogenic: Restoration (FRCCs 2&3)
 - Escape Prescribed Fire:
 - Emissions prior to escape will stay the same (A or N), after escape natural

WRAP: ESMP Policy

ESMP Policy Statements:

- Enhanced smoke management programs under this Policy are defined as those smoke management efforts that specifically address visibility effects.
- Enhanced smoke management programs apply to all fire sources. Enhanced smoke management programs are required for states under Section 309.
- Enhanced smoke management programs are a viable tool for all other states and tribes in the WRAP region to use in the development of their implementation plans.
- Enhanced smoke management programs include nine elements that are necessary to meet the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule.

WRAP: ESMP Policy

- Element 1. Actions to Minimize Emissions from Fire
 - Any burning techniques that reduce the actual amount of emissions produced.
- Element 2. Evaluation of Smoke Dispersion
 - Using meteorological conditions to assess the ability to minimize smoke impacts.
- Element 3. Alternatives to Fire
 - Any method of removing or reducing fuels by mechanical, biological or chemical treatments.
- Element 4. Public Notification of Burning
 - Any method that communicates burn information to the burn community, to air regulators, and to the general public. Also includes public education and media relations.

WRAP: ESMP Policy

- Element 5. Air Quality Monitoring
 - Observations and/or equipment that enables an assessment of air quality impacts of smoke from fires.
- Element 6. Surveillance and Enforcement
 - An oversight mechanism that assures adherence to smoke management efforts as defined by the regional haze implementation plan.
- Element 7. Program Evaluation
 - A mechanism to assess the adequacy of the enhanced smoke management program in meeting the requirements of the Rule.
- Element 8. Burn Authorization
 - The management approach used to facilitate burn decision-making.
- Element 9. Regional Coordination
 - Communication and information sharing across state/tribe jurisdictional lines.

WRAP: AEG Policy

- Annual Emission Goals
 - Section 309 of the Rule specifically requires the establishment of annual emission goals that minimize emission increases from fire to the maximum extent feasible
- The WRAP defines the Annual Emission Goal as:
 - a quantifiable value that is used to measure progress each year toward the desired outcome of achieving the minimum emission increase from fire.
- Establish Annual Emission Goals:
 - based on the utilization of currently available emission reduction techniques

WRAP: AEG Policy

- A) Annual emission goals are required for states under Section 309 of the Regional Haze Rule.
- B) Annual emission goals will achieve the minimum emission increase from fire. Annual emission goals are quantifiable values that are distinct from emission limits.
- C) Annual emission goals are applied to all fire sources, excluding wildfire.

WRAP: AEG Policy

- D) The minimum emission increase from fire is accomplished through the optimal application of emission reduction techniques, which provides the basis for annual emission goals.
- E) The use of emission reduction techniques to achieve annual emission goals is subject to economic, safety, technical and environmental feasibility criteria, and land management objectives.
- F) States, tribes or the designated authority will establish annual emission goals in cooperation with federal land management agencies and private entities on a yearly basis.
- G) States and tribes will need to develop a procedure for verifying the use of emission reduction techniques and for tracking the achievement of annual emission goals.

WRAP: FETS Policy

- Emissions Tracking Policy Statements
 - A) Fire activity information for all fire types is needed in the WRAP region. A fire tracking system that captures this information will form the basis of a fire emissions inventory compiled annually, which is needed to support Regional Haze Rule requirements.
 - B) A fire tracking system includes seven essential components that are necessary in order to consistently calculate emissions and to uniformly assess impacts to regional haze.
 - C) A fire tracking system should include additional components as needed to support the development and implementation of annual emission goals and other control measures.
 - D) A fire tracking system should include a component that addresses the projection of fire emissions, which is necessary to meet the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule.
 - E) The development of fire tracking systems by states and tribes will be done collaboratively with state, tribal, local and federal land management agencies, and private parties.

WRAP: FETS Policy

- FETS Elements
 - 1. Date of Burn
 - 2. Burn Location
 - 3. Area of Burn
 - 4. Fuel Type
 - 5. Pre-Burn Fuel Loading
 - 6. Type of Burn
 - 7. "Anthropogenic" or "Natural" Classification

- SIP Chapter 10
- Prescribed Fire Program Evaluation
 - Review of RHR and AZ SMP
 - revisions would be necessary
- Emissions Inventory and Tracking System
 - AZ has tracking system
 - Update to include ERT information

- Strategy for use of Non-burning Alternatives
 - Develop a process to identify and remove administrative barriers
- ESMP
 - Actions to minimize emissions: R18-2-1509
 - Evaluation of smoke dispersion: R18-2-1506 and R18-2-1510
 - Alternatives to fire: R18-2-1503(C)(8), 1503(D) and R18-2-1503(G)

ESPM

- Public notification of burning: R18-2-1513
- Air Quality Monitoring: R18-2-1508 and 1511
- Surveillance and Enforcement: R18-2-1514
- Program evaluation: R18-2-1503
- Burn Authorization: R18-2-1505 and 1508
- Regional Coordination: R18-2-1513 and 1515

- Annual Emission Goals
 - Collaborative process for setting annual emission goals
 - Develop a process for tracking the attainment of AEG on a yearly basis.
 - Projection of annual emissions
 - Projection of ERT used
 - percent ERT acres
 - emissions averted

- Conclusion
 - Revised AZ SMP
 - Forms updated
 - Emission tracking system updated
 - Develop a Annual Emission Goal program
 - Five year SIP review showing progress